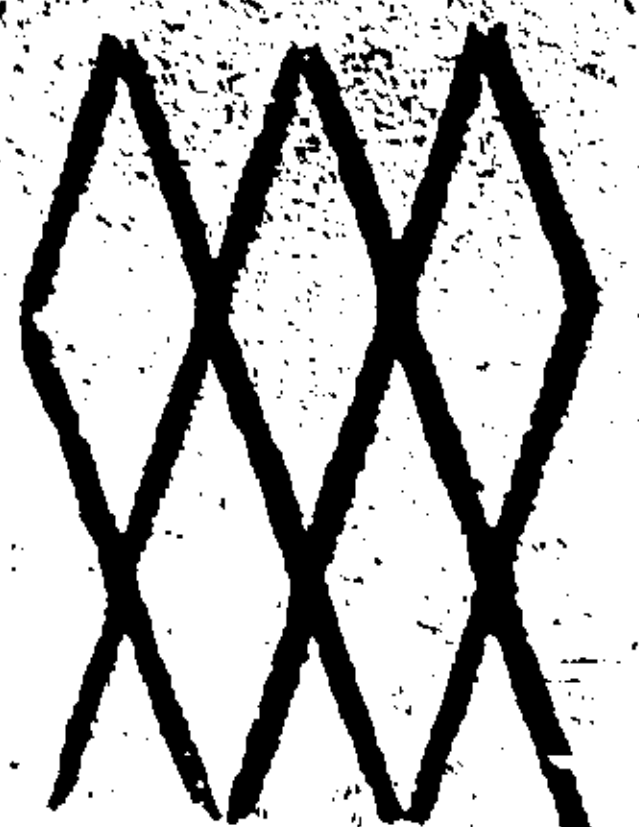


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LONDON UNIVERSITY'S NEW SCHEME

A private conference was held recently at the University of London, South Kensington, when Dr. Russell Wells, Chairman of the General Committee for Degrees in Commerce, explained the scheme for those degrees which are about to be established by the University.

The University wanted to take its share in the great reconstruction that was coming about because of the war. Commerce was a very important factor in that reconstruction. The wealth of this country and its future depended upon commerce, and looking at it from a wide standpoint they were impressed by our deficiency in commercial education compared with that of Germany and the United States.

There were curious deficiencies in our educational system. A certain well-known business man told him that after the war he did not know how he was going to obtain suitable representatives, and he thought that he should have to revert to Germans again. The average Englishman learned languages with difficulty, and adopted the attitude that if he could make himself understood in a business deal that was all that was required. What was really wanted was that our business men should understand the habits of mind of the people with whom they were dealing. We must not enter the war of commerce as badly equipped as we entered the conflict of arms; we had to train our men thoroughly.

With those views the University thought it would be well to try to do for commerce what had been done for medicine. A hundred years ago medicine was in a chaotic condition, but the colleges had now systematised that branch of study. In commerce they met with problems that were just as complicated and required as much thought as in law, medicine, or a dozen other subjects that were recognised branches of University study.

BUSINESS MEN'S CO-OPERATION

If the scheme for degrees in commerce was to be a success they must marry the City and the University, and they had been very fortunate in getting in touch with various leaders of thought and business in the City of London and securing their hearty co-operation. Mr. Balfour had emphasised at the Mansion House the point that they must not make their men so highly trained from an academic point of view that they would be practically useless in commerce. They were bearing that in mind and taking steps to avoid it, but on the other hand they must take care not to make their men merely superior technical clerks.

They had formed an influential committee, which had been subdivided into small committees for various subjects. For example they had sub-committees dealing with Australian Trade, Banking, Distributing Trades, Eastern Trade, Engineering, Non-ferrous Metals, Printing, Publishing, and Newspaper Trades, Shipping and Marine Insurance, and Inland Transport. Each of these committees had an able chairman and had already done good work. The University Professors and teachers prepared a skeleton syllabus and submitted it to the committee, which had improved it, the various sub-committees had sent up reports which were collated and a scheme for higher commercial education was elaborated. That scheme was put before a meeting of business men, who had adopted it, with slight amendments, and finally it had been approved by the Senate of the University.

There were to be two degrees; first that of Bachelor of Commerce, which would correspond to the same degree in the other faculties, and secondly they would be the degree of Master of Commerce. The examinations would be certainly no easier than those in Science and Art. The salient idea was that a modern language was to go right through—not taught as in academic circles, but taught as a practical instrument. Among the languages would be Polish, Czech, Rumanian, modern Greek, and the great Eastern languages, Hindustani, Chinese, and the like.

In the first year all students would take practically the same course, and the subjects would be the fundamental basis of the degree. In the second year the students would be divided into three groups, each of which would take a different set of subjects. The first group would take the subjects of the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, the second group would take the subjects of the degree of Master of Commerce, and the third group would take the subjects of the degree of Doctor of Commerce.



attention to the geography of products and communications and to the distribution of Industries and Trade; and an approved modern foreign language.

Banking students would take world history, with special reference to the 19th century, and other students would take Accounting, as applied to traders and trading companies. There would also be one optional subject. In the second year the compulsory subjects would be common to all, and at the end of that year the student could take the first part of his Final Examination for the Bachelor's Degree. His third year would be spent in preparation for the second part of his Final Examination, and in this year his studies were specialized. He might take Banking and Finance; Shipping; Inland Transport, or some special or regional branch of Trade.

THE MASTER OF COMMERCE DEGREE

After taking his Bachelor's Degree he could proceed to the degree of Master of Commerce. For this, two years' practical commercial experience was required. Work in a merchant's office would be equivalent to the ward work of a physician or time spent in the laboratory.

In answer to questions Dr. Wells said that there would be no "approved" offices and that a City editor's office would be equivalent to a merchant's office.

Continuing, Dr. Wells said the University of London was unique; it was the one University that was able to carry out a scheme like that. Merchants thought that youths should get into the office as soon as possible; a man of 23 was too old to start on the bottom rung of the ladder. With the external system of the University they were not bound to take a man from any recognised college. Students could work at home, and evening classes would be provided. Any man, who was determined, could take the degree. They intended to have in London the greatest faculty of Commerce in the world; there would be scholarships (some tenable abroad), and a bureau would be created to help students to study by themselves by giving them advice and directing their reading.

£500,000 REQUIRED.

Half a million of money, would be required for all the objects he had enumerated. The Cassel Trustees had promised them £150,000 if they raised a like sum by September. Towards this £200,000 had already been subscribed. There were several reasons why the University of London could alone carry out the scheme. One was its situation, contiguous to the City; another was its peculiar constitution, which enabled it to cater for the needs of the City. The University of London was the only University in the world that was able to carry out a scheme like that.

PRINCESS SENT TO PRISON

BOGUS MEMBER OF HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

A fashionably-dressed woman describing herself as the daughter of the ex-Kaiser's brother, was at the Kent Assizes at Maidstone sent to twelve months' hard labour for stealing furniture.

In the calendar she was stated to be Daisy Irving, aged 27 and an actress. The furniture belonged to Lydia Martin. There were other charges of obtaining by false pretences: £30 from Edwin G. Richards and of attempting to obtain £36 from William E. Caston at Hayes.

Mr. Pitman, who prosecuted, said the prisoner in the name of "Margery Cooper," hired a furnished house belonging to Mr. Martin, and while in possession she was alleged to have disposed of a large portion of the furniture after advertising it for sale, some of it she sold to Mr. Richards, and other articles she agreed to sell to William Caston, who paid her a deposit of £5. Both these men now charged her with obtaining their money by the false statement that the furniture was her own property.

Accused afterwards disappeared, and was found at a bungalow at Dymchurch. Before the magistrates she represented herself to be the daughter of a brother of the ex-Kaiser. "Whether her claim to relationship with the Hohenzollern family was intended to show a tendency to acquire the contents of other people's houses, I don't know," added counsel, amid laughter.

The detective-sergeant who arrested accused said he asked her whether she was "Miss Marjory Cooper," and she replied, "You send for Mr. George Robey. He can prove I am Daisy Irving, the actress, not Miss Cooper."

Mr. Wardley, who defended, asked the detective whether Mr. Robey was present.

Witness: No; he refuses to come.

Counsel: You have taken no steps to bring him here.—I spoke to Mr. Robey and he said: "I don't know the woman." Witness added that he believed "Miss Marjory Cooper" was a myth.

Prisoner went into the box and said it was a case of mistaken identity. She said she was christened Dyanoida Wilhelmina Hohenzollern, having been born at Potsdam on January 1, 1892. Her father's title was Prince Victor Wilhelm Ethelbert Leopold Hohenzollern. He was the son of a brother of the ex-Kaiser and cousin of the Crown Prince. Her mother was a Frenchwoman, and an actress. She and her father and mother came to England from Paris in October last, and it was her father who introduced Marjory Cooper to her. Her father had since been travelling about the country.

Mr. Wardley, addressing the jury for the defence, suggested that prisoner had been mistaken for Marjory Cooper.

The police officer in the case, however, reminded the court that the ex-Kaiser had only one brother, Prince Henry. Prisoner was wanted for further frauds which she was alleged to have committed in other places. She would not give any account of herself. Accused denied the other frauds.

In sentencing her to 12 months' hard labour, his lordship said he was sure this was not her first offence.

them at £300 per annum. The scheme was now ripe, and would come into operation on October 1. The only matter in suspense was the question of a Doctorate of Commerce, which would follow the degrees of Bachelor and Master. A Commerce Degrees Committee had been appointed by the Senate, and would include 10 members of the University and 20 business men. Several leaders of the Government were behind them, and supporting them.

Sir Herbert Morgan, Vice-Chairman of the Printing, Publishing, and Newspaper Trades Sub-Committee, said that the business community would give the proposal a very hearty welcome. He believed that it would strike the death-knell of the so-called hard-headed business man. The present difficulties with Germany were due to the fact that the German Government was not able to carry out a scheme like that.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE POLICE MUTINY.

London, August 4. In the House of Commons Mr. Shortt stated that the Police situation was not materially altered though the number of men who refused duty had increased slightly. The figures were in the Metropolitan area 1,066 out of 19,000, in the City of London 57 out of 1,170, in Liverpool 733 out of 2,100, in Birmingham 118 out of 1,256, in Birkenhead 106, in Bootle 63, in Wallasey 1. No man of any other force had refused duty. (Cheers). On the contrary many forces had held meetings repudiating the strike. Mr. Shortt emphasised that the strike was not an ordinary industrial dispute but a mutiny and the Government could not entertain any question of compromise (cheers) or of reinstatement of those dismissed.

All police leave has been stopped in order to reduce the extra duty owing to dismissals. Hitherto there have been 350 arrests in Liverpool and one death. The damage is estimated at over a quarter of a million sterling. Looting was renewed in Liverpool last night. Huge crowds were dispersed by baton charges by uniformed police. The Liverpool tramwaymen have struck owing to a dispute over back pay.

London, August 4. The railway strike spread this morning to the South London tube which was closed resulting in overcrowding of the buses and trams and compelling many to walk to business. Liverpool is now surrounded by a military cordon. Looters are cowed by Naval and Military guards, including cavalry. Many police strikers have applied for reinstatement.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSALS.

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BRITISH ARMY THE HEALTHIEST.

VALUE OF SERUM IN THE WAR.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Research Defence Society at the House of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Lord Knutsford said there had never been a time when the arguments and methods of anti-vivisectionists had been more exposed and more discredited than during the past few years. To-day there were comparatively few people who doubted the necessity for experiments on animals, and very few who doubted that the experiments were carried on mercifully and without pain. The whole medical and surgical history of the war was a most complete and final answer to the anti-vivisectionist agitation. No one would stand for a moment the torturing of animals for any purpose. There was now a better state of public opinion than existed in the days of the "blown dog," and they did not get letters threatening the hell fire of which their opponents seemed to have a surplus stock. It only created a smile now to talk of Pasteur as a charlatan and of Lister as a brute.

That society had done useful work, and, while they could not declare dividends, they could show large profits. Early in the war they had taught soldiers the great use of protective measures, and their opponents had utterly failed to convince the soldier, even with the bribery of a pound of chocolate. The anti-vivisectionists were very anxious to pass in Parliament the Dog Bill, but it would be thrown out or passed with a Government amendment that that society would be glad to accept. People asked him why it was necessary to use dogs at all. The chief reason was because they were the only animals whose organism most nearly approached that of human beings. He was proud to belong to that society which was trying so hard to spread the real truth and to spread it fairly. Their endeavour also was to protect the men who were working for the benefit of humanity from being foully libelled, as they had been by the other side.

Sir Anthony Bowlby, Surgeon-in-Chief to the King, gave an address on "Experimental Medicine and the Sick and Wounded in War." He said the Medical Service of the Army was largely concerned with the prevention of disease and the measure of success was estimated daily by the returns of men lost to the Army by sickness. The British Army had been the healthiest army in this war. The average Briton was naturally a cleanly animal. Next he was a person who ordinarily understood a reasonable explanation, and supported and helped them in their endeavours. In our Army Medical Service we had a body of men who, as trained experts on hygiene, were unequalled in any other country on the face of the globe. They had constantly lectured to all the combatant officers, who had been made the means of spreading their principles and practice.

The Army had, as a result, become an extraordinarily healthy army, and consequently had won the war. That was because of the very small amount of sick wastage. The strength of an Army depended upon the number of fit men in the field. The hygiene of to-day was based upon the experimental medicine of yesterday, and it was the hygiene of to-day that had saved our men to come home, as well as to fight. The incidence of enteric fever had been small as a result of treatment. Unfortunately for the French Army, in the early days of the war they had been obliged to make an experiment on a colossal scale. There was no time to inoculate the soldiers and, to a great extent at the beginning of the war the French Army was an uninoculated army. The result was that between August 1 and April they had as many as 60,000 cases of enteric.

At the beginning of the war in France we had a truly terrible attack of tetanus among our wounded and everybody was surprised and alarmed at the extent to which our troops developed tetanus and died of it in this country. The prevalence of the disease had not been anticipated and consequently there was the prophylactic serum in proportion to the number of troops. They could not suddenly supply

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obtained all the supplies we British and American volunteers, could get from America, but it took time. In August, September, and October, 1914, our troops were to a great extent uninoculated and the result was an appalling amount of tetanus. Shortly afterwards almost every one was able to be inoculated. The ratio of the number of cases of tetanus to the number of wounded was about six times as high in September, 1914, as it was in November, and nine times as high as it was in December of the same year. Those were the official figures, and they could not have had a more direct though unintentional experiment. That was an example of the use of serum.

Experiments developed during the year and books might be, and probably would be, written on the subject. The Army had a formidable opponent in gas gangrene, and during the war they learned that it was not the case of a single organism, but of three. A trivalent serum was produced which was of very great value. Trench fever was a formidable foe because of its frequency, and experimental evidence was obtained by the use of both

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE.

London, August 5.
The Air Ministry announces that a Royal Air Force Cadet College for training officers of the Air Force will be opened in February. Fifty-five cadets will be admitted by the same competitive examination as for Sandhurst and Woolwich and cadetships of the Navy. Candidates may compete for one or more of the above colleges and cadetships alternatively at the same examination which will be held in November. Candidates must be aged between 17 and 19 on January 1, 1920, and must pass a medical examination. The course at the college will last for two years.

FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.

London, August 4.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Speaker would preside over the Parliamentary Committee on Federal Devolution. He hoped to announce the composition of the Committee before the recess.

THE HAYRE LOCKOUT.

Hayre, August 5.
The lockout has ended by agreement between the employers and dockers.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S VICTORIOUS LEADERS.

London, August 4.
The "Times" says: The Government will propose in Parliament to grant one hundred thousand pounds sterling each to Admiral Sir David Beatty and Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, fifty thousand pounds to Admiral Jellicoe and smaller sums to Generals Allenby, Plumer, Horne, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood, Milne and Trenchard, altogether £600,000.

London, August 5.
In the House of Commons the Speaker read a message from the King which the Premier handed him, stating that His Majesty was taking into consideration the eminent war service of the commanders of the sea, land and air forces and, desiring in recognition thereof to confer on them some signal mark of his favour, recommended to House of Commons to enable him to make all the following grants: Admiral Beatty £100,000; Admiral Jellicoe £50,000; Admirals Madden, Sturdee, Keyes, Derby and Trywhitt each £10,000; Sir Douglas Haig £100,000; Generals French, Allenby each £50,000; Generals Plumer, Rawlinson, Byng, and Horne each £30,000; Sir Maurice Hankey £25,000; Sir Henry Wilson, Sir William Robertson, and Sir Trenchard each £10,000. The message was unanimously referred to the Committee of Supply.

THE FUME QUESTION.

Paris, August 4.
The "Petit Journal" says a speedy settlement of the Fume question is likely as Signor Tulloni agreed to a proposal assuring freedom of trade in Fume. He will visit London and confer with Mr. Lloyd George as regards the details still unsettled.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Paris, August 5.
Two letters near M. Clemenceau's home were arrested and found to possess two loaded revolvers and a dagger. They attempted to bribe the police.

AEROPLANE EXHIBIT.

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DEATH.

SILVA-NETTO.—Died at his residence "Belmont" No. 63 Robinson Road, on the 8th of August, José Pedro Silva-Netto, aged 80 years. Deeply regretted.

The funeral will pass the Monument at about 6 p.m. to-day.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1919.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM AGAIN.

The recent discussion in the House of Commons regarding the Imperial Government's colonial policy has served to arouse fresh interest in the question of constitutional reform in Hongkong. Recently we were informed that the plea of our local reformers for a more representative form of Government had been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and that the new Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, had been made acquainted therewith and been requested to deal with the matter after he has had some experience of the Colony. We are now wondering whether the Governor-designate has been primed to take up the question in the same spirit in which Colonel Amery dealt with the aspirations of our Colonies for a larger share in the government—that is, a spirit of giving "the unofficial communities" more scope for participation in local affairs. If so, and remembering that Sir Reginald Stubbs is a young man with, we hope, a young man's progressive ideas, the future should wear a hopeful aspect for those who want to see a little Democracy transplanted into Hongkong.

In dealing with this question, we notice that the *South China Morning Post* urges the need of what it terms a League of Citizens, or a Ratepayers' Association, which shall act as the mouthpiece of the public. Well, in what respect would such a body differ from the Constitutional Reform Association? This Association's members are both citizens and ratepayers, and, despite the restricted character of its title, its objects include attention to all matters of local interest, even though it has shown no activity in this connection. We quite agree with our contemporary that the Association has not "caught on." There is a feeling abroad that if we are going in for reform we need real representatives of the public on the Councils—men who will make it their business to watch the interests of people of moderate means; not axe-grinders, seekers after titles or representatives of vested interests. And we want such representatives to be directly elected by the community. In other words, we want on the Executive and Legislative Councils men who will be the local equivalent, after taking account of the different conditions prevailing, of, shall we say, the Labour M.P.s in the House of Commons—men who are in living touch with those who find the problem of living in Hongkong increasingly difficult. We do not want our "Honourables" necessarily confined to *unipais*. To say this is not to imply any distrust of those who have been and still are our Unofficials, but the average man feels that representatives of this type are inclined to look at most matters from the employer's standpoint and, being in comfortable circumstances, are not likely to have a true conception of popular needs.

When we look at the question from this angle, the query suggests itself whether or not these aspirations are likely to be met for us by the Constitutional Reform Association. With its present programme, we fear the answer is in the negative. Commerce may be entitled to its representatives; the rest of the Unofficials may be entitled to their. The suggestion has been made that we want a new Employees' Association, from which the Councils, Executive and Government servants would be drawn. We think that the case for it is weak. It is not the view of the public of the Colony that the Councils should be drawn from the ranks of the public.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A LESSON FROM PORTUGAL.

The news of the departure for Lisbon of a Deputy to represent Macao in the Chamber at Lisbon almost makes us think that the Portuguese can teach the British something. Here is Macao, practically a dead port, sending its representative to Parliament. On the other hand, here is Hongkong, one of the biggest ports in the world, with nobody to speak for it in the House of Commons, unless we except one or two friends who happen to know the place. Of late we have not heard a great deal about the establishment of a truly Imperial Parliament at Home. Yet we need it to-day more than ever before. We are hoping that the next Imperial Conference will take the question up and come to some sensible decision on it. And in any scheme for an Imperial Parliament, Hongkong should be represented.

There is no news of the s.s. Haurito, now many days overdue from Saigon.

The s.s. Orizaba arrived here on the 14th instant from Singapore with a general cargo.

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DAY BY DAY.

WHOSE NAME FORMERLY AN INTIMATE WITH THE ENEMIES OF HIS FRIENDS, DOES SO TO INJURE THE LATTER.

The s.s. Agapenor departed yesterday for Shanghai.

The s.s. Neleus arrived here yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo.

There is no news of the s.s. Haurito, now many days overdue from Saigon.

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ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, August 7, 1919.

Dear Albie,

Aye, this week has again seen the anniversary of the commencement of the war. I aye think that if we are to preserve a proper attitude as regards the problems that beset us it is very essential that while we push forward we must at times take a look behind. Though we have now attained the heights of victory and peace and safety, we must not forget the valley of the shadow. I've paid particular attention of late to my home papers and Janet's letters and it would seem that the natural tendency to slip into the old grooves of comfort and complacency is met on every hand with earnest and clamour.

It reminds me of Macpherson once the time he made a bargain with God. He'd been bad with typewriting and was real weak. Lord, he was thin. His head on the pillow was the only evidence of his being in bed at all. And Mac, in a voice that wouldn't be heard behind a newspaper, swore that if ever he was spared to rise again, he'd reform his ways and run his life on lines that would get past the censorship of a Board of Bishops. But with the return of strength to his wasted limbs, Mac was human enough to think that he was strong enough to carry on the fight himself, and God far back with the reserves. Lays did think that making love to God Almighty was rather a cheap way to save oneself from future bother but a bargain's a bargain all the same.

In the April of last year, Sir Douglas Haig said: "There is no other course open to us but to fight it out." We remember those words and the vision they conjured up of the swaying lines in France. We heard the thunder of the guns; we saw the smoke and blood, and at that solemn time realised that our very liberty was being bought with youthful lives and the heart-breaking sorrow of many homes. As we thought of the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives, we understood how David felt when he refused to drink the water from the well of Bethlehem that was by the gate. At that time we all felt, provided we won out, that life for all henceforth would be fuller and simpler and better always than ever before. The time has now come for us to fulfil our vows, to turn our thoughts into action, and what do we find? The vision is blurred. The exalted mood is depressed. Aye, lad there is great need for us to be reminded of our immediate past.

In the first place have we done the fair thing to the men who rolled back those terrible assaults at a time when it seemed as if nothing might be left but Germans, blood and ruins? These lads not only kept our homes safe but helped to break up the despotism of Prussia. By so doing they rid the world from the fear of military power and showed mankind the way to a better life. The red light of war revealed the worth of the common man from the mean street and the dingy tenement. Do they think enough of him now as he walks the streets in his shabby "civvies"? And what of his bereaved dependents, well-high overborne in the present struggle against the high cost of living?

We owe them much. Out here we canna' will, never realise just how much. When we read of the ferment and trouble at Home just now we are apt to lose patience with the working man in general but it is only enlightened and sympathetic public feeling the world over that will ensure justice for those to whom we as a nation have to be so thankful.

There are other vows to be redeemed before we can ever slip back into pre-war complacency. In the war were opposed the two principles of democracy and blind, ruthless, mechanical power. The armies of the Allies by kicking Germany established once more that Kings and Kaisers can exist only for the good of the people. Nothing can stand unless it is for the good of Man and if our Peace is not merely to be a more distressing war we must still preserve some of that sense of unity and self-devotion that carried us through the dark days. In this last war we saw all in the light and for the first time we saw the common man from the mean street and the dingy tenement. Do they think enough of him now as he walks the streets in his shabby "civvies"? And what of his bereaved dependents, well-high overborne in the present struggle against the high cost of living?

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to become harder than ever. Aye, lad if we advance at all it can only be in proportion as we retain what was ours when our feelings were stirred and our mood was exalted.

but as I said to him, they'd be lucky if at the end of six months they got two hundred men to join up again. Of course I realise that our present Governor canna' take too much on himself, but all the same I hope he gets this volunteering business in among the first items on the agenda for our new Governor to see. Once he's got over his Address of Welcome and the first withering blast of Home, Rice and Constitutional Reform, he'll be well advised to attend to this matter. As I said before, if something's no done soon with this business, there'll no be enough dog left to wag the tail and we might yet live to see the Cads as our first line of defence. Some two years ago at a St. Andrew's Society meeting, Mr. Dyer, then Acting Chief, brought up the question of a killed company for the Defence Corps. If I mind aright there was some hitch in the business. Anyway, it was out of the question at the time. Now, what's to hinder this matter being raised again? In my opinion it would do a lot to keep the Corps together. No only the Scots element would remain to show their knees and wrangle a sporadic, but the Sassanachs of the community would stay in the Corps just to show these blam'd ultra-patriotic pseudo-Hielandmen that they wouldn't be the whole porridge anyway. The spirit of friendly rivalry might thus be the means of keeping the major portion of the Corps on the Roll Call. Now Mr. Dyer has made a very successful Chief and I put it to him that to be the means of making the Hongkong Scottish an accomplished fact, before he retires from office, would not only be a feather in his cap but would put the coping stone on a job well done. Of course I know that he's just as fed up as the rest of them with this fieside soldiering, but nevertheless during the war his example did much for the Corps, so far as the Dock was concerned, and if I'm no mistaken he'll be the man to stretch another point and see what he can do in the way of getting the lads into the Garb of Old Gaul.

Aye what you say might be quite true w' regard to the working classes at Home, but you've got to bear in mind that during the war, w' few exceptions, they had a by-ordinary sized slice of the prosperity pie. The fact that there is plenty of money flying about is the chief danger to-day. That money is the Nation's capital. What they are mostly suffering from now is financial indigestion w' a slight tendency to swell north of their ears. But just you hold on a bit. The working classes are no the only pebbles on the beach. What about the middle classes? Even before the war one didn't need glasses to perceive that at least the humbler sections of the middle classes were in danger of being harrassed by a certain tendency in legislation. During the war that menace became a dread reality. They found themselves more than slightly discommoded between the upper and the nether millstones. "Wealth" was the topside meal crusher and "Combination" might do very well to describe the no less powerful nether stone. It doesn't really matter what you call them. The people most concerned are often the most vague as to the cause of their discomfort. A man who is undergoing the milling process is not particular about definitions. But suffice it to say that the victims of the operations are that vast and varied multitude who are now placed in a position of extreme disadvantage and who have not yet provided themselves efficiently w' the machinery of offence and defence. Mind ye! trade unionism used to be all right. Time was when it was a very necessary thing for workmen to band themselves together for their mutual protection. Thirty or forty years ago the strike weapon was the only instrument that made any impression on the thick skull of the employer of labour and taught him, indirectly at least, to contribute in some measure to the welfare of his workers. In due season he assimilated the lessons of combination and as a result, in many trades, Employers' Federations became as common as mud-bricks on a fine morning. To-day we have two armed camps each backed up by a host of other's rules and regulations and the rights and wrongs of the matter are lost in a maze of legal technicalities.

In addition to typewriters, Alex. Ross & Co. also handles office supplies and the six leading American calculating machines. Later on it is planned to extend the department so as to include all office appliances.

ful whether this means of salvation is open to them. It will be a hard job to weld it into one solid mass. To have a united China seems easy in comparison. But they badly need it; aye they ought to have a Union of some sort. Maybe the easiest and quickest way would be to put the screw on politically, so to speak, on the social and economic questions relating to their class. But even here, will have to be done in a judicious manner, to avoid the usual mistakes of the past.

ALLEGED THREAT OF TOWELS.

RECEIVER-SUPPORTS THE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese was this morning, at the Police Court, charged with stealing 478 dozens of Japanese towels from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., valued at \$1,120. Another man who was charged with receiving the towels was discharged on his turning witness for the prosecution.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the prosecution, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almeida. Mr. A. E. Hall represented the man mentioned as the receiver.

Lum Yee, the discharged receiver, gave evidence to the effect that on August 2 the defendant, with whom he had been acquainted for only a month, brought the towels in a truck to his shop at No. 64, Stanley Street, during his absence. When he returned, he found the defendant waiting for him, with a view to opening negotiations regarding the towels. Witness, with a view to seeing if he could dispose of the towels in the event of purchasing them from the defendant, immediately went to the Wong Kat Cheong Firm (opposite No. 5 Police Station). Being successful in his mission, he came back and agreed to pay \$498 to the defendant for the goods, fixing a tea house as the place of payment. On the evening of the same day the money was paid over to the defendant in the presence of a friend of the latter. Witness sold three of the four cases of towels to the Wong Kat Cheong Firm and the remaining case to another man. In both transactions samples were submitted, the prices fixed, and the goods were delivered afterwards.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

The following taken from an American paper shows the interest with which the Americans are watching the progress of their goods on the Hongkong market. That judicious advertising is just as effective in China as in England, France, or the United States, has been proved by Alex. Ross and Co., Corona agents for the southern portion of the Celestial Republic.

Two years ago Alex. Ross and Co. opened a Corona agency, with a stock of machines. At once they began to advertise and gradually built up a market among the missionaries and the modern Chinese, who conduct much of their correspondence in English.

Since the missionaries do considerable travelling Corona gets a lot of publicity, and their use of the machine naturally induces the Chinese to take it up. As a result Hongkong is now in the machine-a-day class, and, with the assistance of its agents in Canton, Macao, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, hopes to dispose of six hundred Coronas this year.

Were it not for the fact that the Chinese language contains thousands of different characters, the sales possibilities for Corona in China would be practically unlimited. But until the Chinese adopt a phonetic system it will first be necessary to teach them English, and then sell them Coronas.

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FILMS CHILDREN PREFER.

DOMESTIC STORIES FIRST AND EDUCATION LAST.

More than 90 schoolchildren out of every 100 in London visit picture palaces, said Dr. C. W. Kimmins in a lecture on "Children and the Cinema."

Boys and girls in schools in various parts of London had been invited to write essays on the pictures they liked best, and 6,500 children had responded. An analysis showed the order of preference to be:

Domestic stories ... 25 per cent.

Cow-boy adventures ... 15

Comics or Charlie ... 15

Chaplin ... 15

War films ... 11

Serials ... 7

Crook films ... 5

Love stories ... 3

Educational subjects ... 2

Eight per cent. had never been to a cinema.

Love films seemed to be very popular among girls, and purely love stories started with them at the age of about 11.

A smart child of 9 wrote: "My reasons for not going to the cinema are because it gives me a headache. I found that the germs like the dark, and therefore cinemas are unhealthy."

Another essay, written by a 12-year-old child, said: "I don't go to the pictures because of these reasons: (1) I have more to do at home; (2) I have more to do at home; (3) I have more to do at home; (4) I have more to do at home; (5) I have more to do at home; (6) I have more to do at home; (7) I have more to do at home; (8) I have more to do at home; (9) I have more to do at home; (10) I have more to do at home; (11) I have more to do at home; (12) I have more to do at home; (13) I have more to do at home; (14) I have more to do at home; (15) I have more to do at home; (16) I have more to do at home; (17) I have more to do at home; (18) I have more to do at home; (19) I have more to do at home; (20) I have more to do at home; (21) I have more to do at home; (22) I have more to do at home; (23) I have more to do at home; (24) I have more to do at home; (25) I have more to do at home; (26) I have more to do at home; (27) I have more to do at home; (28) I have more to do at home; (29) I have more to do at home; (30) I have more to do at home; (31) I have more to do at home; (32) I have more to do at home; (33) I have more to do at home; (34) I have more to do at home; (35) I have more to do at home; (36) I have more to do at home; (37) I have more to do at home; (38) I have more to do at home; (39) I have more to do at home; (40) I have more to do at home; (41) I have more to do at home; (42) I have more to do at home; (43) I have more to do at home; (44) I have more to do at home; (45) I have more to do at home; (46) I have more to do at home; (47) I have more to do at home; (48) I have more to do at home; (49) I have more to do at home; (50) I have more to do at home; (51) I have more to do at home; (52) I have more to do at home; (53) I have more to do at home; (54) I have more to do at home; (55) I have more to do at home; (56) I have more to do at home; (57) I have more to do at home; (58) I have more to do at home; (59) I have more to do at home; (60) I have more to do at home; (61) I have more to do at home; (62) I have more to do at home; (63) I have more to do at home; (64) I have more to do at home; (65) I have more to do at home; (66) I have more to do at home; (67) I have more to do at home; (68) I have more to do at home; (69) I have more to do at home; (70) I have more to do at home; (71) I have more to do at home; (72) I have more to do at home; (73) I have more to do at home; (74) I have more to do at home; (75) I have more to do at home; (76) I have more to do at home; (77) I have more to do at home; (78) I have more to do at home; (79) I have more to do at home; (80) I have more to do at home; (81) I have more to do at home; (82) I have more to do at home; (83) I have more to do at home; (84) I have more to do at home; (85) I have more to do at home; (86) I have more to do at home; (87) I have more to do at home; (88) I have more to do at home; (89) I have more to do at home; (90) I have more to do at home; (91) I have more to do at home; (92) I have more to do at home; (93) I have more to do at home; (94) I have more to do at home; (95) I have more to do at home; (96) I have more to do at home; (97) I have more to do at home; (98) I have more to do at home; (99) I have more to do at home; (100) I have more to do at home; (101) I have more to do at home; (102) I have more to do at home; (103) I have more to do at home; (104) I have more to do at home; (105) I have more to do at home; (106) I have more to do at home; (107) I have more to

NOTICE

YEE SANG FAT CO.
JUST ARRIVED.
AMERICAN SILK SOCKS

White \$1.00
Black and \$1.25
Colours pair.



PARIS CARTERS
Silk & Cotton
90c. & 45c.
pair.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

KATHLYN WILLIAMS

AND

WALLACE REID

IN

THE FILM VERSION

OF

BERTRAND SINCLAIR'S

BIG TIMBER

THE CORONET.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

(In figure-8-ive language.)

No longer Huns interrog8
Regarding their prospective f8!
No longer do their leaders pr8
Of wiping by-gones off the sl8!

We've done the talking—good and str8—
Our honour is immacul8.
So, tho' they chant their hymn of h8:
We quite ignore their frenzied st8!

No longer will their eyes dil8
At visions of an empire gr8,
Built up this earth to domin8
And crash beneath oppression's w8!

They know we won't commiser8!
With ill-grace they capitul8—
Displaying passions insens8
They threaten and vituper8!

Had it been theirs to subjug8
The earth, and to all men dict8,
There still would flow that bloody sp8
Raised by their lust inveter8!

Thank heaven the glad peace-bringing d8
We joyfully anticip8!
God grant it may eventuat8.
Right made at last inviol8!

George Johnston in the "Lancet," London, 1918.

FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP
PARIS.

CONCERTED ACTION BY
THREE COMPANIES.

A telegram from our Shanghai correspondent to-day states that the steamship companies have decided to raise the passenger rates between Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan and Manila. It is not generally known that a conference of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's agents from various parts of Japan, China, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements was held at Shanghai recently. The Canadian Pacific Mail Company, the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies practically work together. There are interchangeable tickets and one ticket on one line is good for the other. Therefore it is essential that the passenger rates be the same.

A year ago the question came up whether the fares, instead of being quoted as at present in gold dollars, should be quoted in local currency. The matter was discussed at a meeting and it was turned down "cold." There is lack of consistency in the present tariff of passenger fares. For instance, the first class fare to Shanghai is quoted in gold dollars, namely, \$33; while second-class passengers are charged Mexican \$27.15. It is certainly a better plan to quote fares in the local currency than in the currency of a distant land.

The arrangement probably arrived at by the Conference, is to quote all fares to Shanghai, Manila and Japan in local currency, as it has been until 1913, instead of in American gold dollars. The three steamship companies that we have referred to as working with the Conference receive all their instructions from Yokohama, and so far nothing is known locally as to the line of action these companies will adopt. Instead of taking gold dollars, which works out at practically Mex. \$1.20 at the present exchange, the three companies will probably quote in a fixed local rate.

The Manager of one of the three shipping companies referred to, said the statement that came from Shanghai was premature inasmuch as the lines had not agreed to any rates. He did not think that the rates would be increased. His Company wanted tariffs to be on a uniform basis instead of being in different currencies. The present system of collecting fares to Manila, Shanghai and Japan in gold dollars had been in operation since 1914, and had entailed unnecessary work on the staff. For over a year some of the local companies have been charging stevedore passengers Mexican dollars. Some companies carried stevedore passengers for through ports. The exchange rate fluctuated so much that it was commonly believed that the system of collecting in American gold was unsuited to local conditions. So far no definite arrangements had been reached. At any rate, he did not think the new Mexican dollar rates, if they come into force, would work out higher than the gold tariffs.

If may be mentioned that a number of companies plying vessels to Japan, Shanghai and Manila have so far not been approached to adopt the new system.



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Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness.

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Baby's Own Tablets make teething easy, are a positively harmless remedy for simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. Obtainable from druggists also, post free 50 cents the vital from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Boston, U.S.A.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A New Shipment direct from Scotland
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P.O. BOX 348.

Telegraph Address

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MONTBEAU-PARIS, FRANCE.

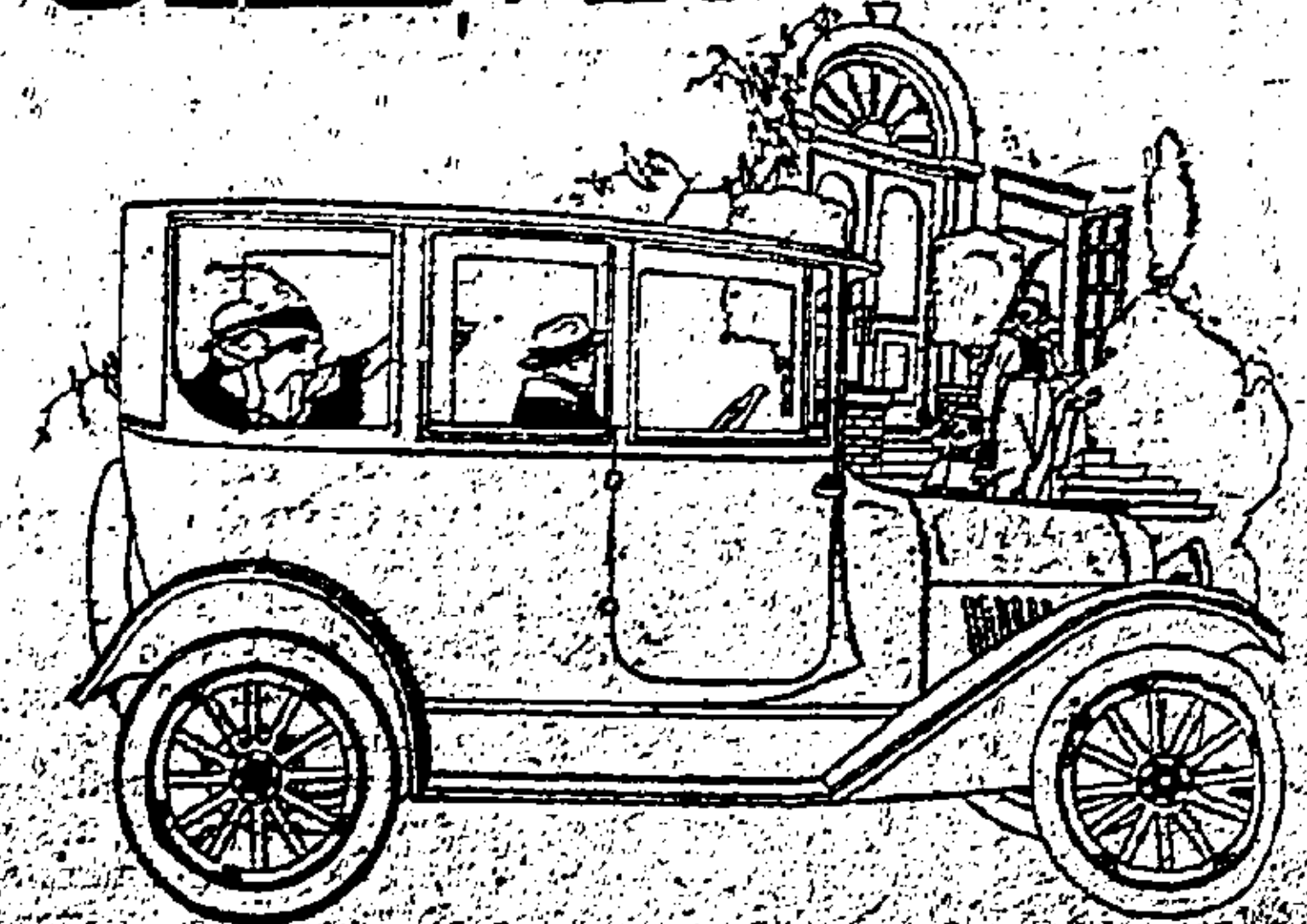
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.
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BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.
"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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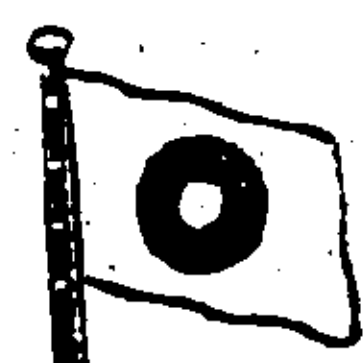
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For Particulars Please Apply to—

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Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



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HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

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"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

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"EDMORE" ... August 21st.

"WEST HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

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will be despatched on the 20th Aug. at 3 p.m. to—

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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Kobe	Kumgang	J. M. Co.	8. Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8. Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	10. Aug.
Shanghai & Tsingtao	Taan	B. & S.	10. Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10. Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	10. Aug.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kanchow	B. & S.	12. Aug.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	12. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitong	D. L. Co.	12. Aug.
Kobe	Namsang	J. M. Co.	12. Aug.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	13. Aug.
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai and Colombo	Shiogo M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	14. Aug.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosbu M.	O. S. K.	14. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnebauz	D. L. Co.	15. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Yuenasung	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Manila	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	16. Aug.
Sandakan	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	16. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Hungtung	J. M. Co.	17. Aug.
Shanghai	Pillwoong	J.C.J. L.	17. Aug.
Japan	Pikini	J.C.J. L.	18. Aug.
Java	Pilgijap	J.C.J. L.	18. Aug.
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Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1. Sept.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—			
DOCK NO.	DOCK NAME	LENGTH	BREADTH
1	KOWLOON	100	10
2	SWATOW	100	10
3	AMOI	100	10
4	FOOCHOW	100	10
5	SHANGHAI	100	10
6	YOKOHAMA	100	10
7	KOBE	100	10
8	OSAKA	100	10
9	YOKKAICHI	100	10
10	YOKOHAMA	100	10

HEAD OFFICE, KOWLOON, Telephone No. K. 55.

Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th August, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"AUTLOCHUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1919.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's

Steamer

"ORESTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ELD-

RIDGE (Seattle Line) sailed from Kobe August 1st, and is due at Hongkong August 14th, via Moji and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM (Portland Line) sailed from Shanghai July 29th, for Portland via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

The Admiral Line s.s. WESTERN KNIGHT (Seattle Line) sailed from Shanghai July 28th, and is due at Hongkong about August 12th, via Manila.

The Admiral Line s.s. EDMORE (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 15th, and is due at Hongkong about August 25th, via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 1st August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 31st July, and is expected here on the 20th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 5th August, and is expected here on the 8th August.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Shanghai, on 3rd Aug. leaves there 6th Aug., and is due at Hongkong on 9th Aug.

The P. & O. s.s. ARRATOON APGAR left Singapore for this Port on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 8th instant about afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. GABLOON which left London about 25th June, is due at Singapore about 8th August.

The s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR is due to arrive on the 24th inst., from via Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from the San Francisco Office advising that the s.s. CHINA, Voy. 19 Home, arrived at that port on July 27th, in accordance with schedule.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Aug. to 10th Aug.

Time	High Water	Low Water
4th Aug.	10.15	4.15
5th Aug.	10.25	4.25
6th Aug.	10.35	4.35
7th Aug.	10.45	4.45
8th Aug.	10.55	4.55
9th Aug.	11.05	5.05
10th Aug.	11.15	5.15

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

GRAPH COMPANY

The following Unclaimed

grams are lying here—

Liubarnard, from Shan

Mr. Chungkanyue, of

yuanchee, No. 24 Bonham

form Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Chao

from Amoy.

Akiyama, Passenger

Maru, c/o Osaka Shosen

Osaka.

Kiminki, from Tokyo.

Retransmitted from S

Fred Keyston, Hongkong

from San Francisco.

Yuensting, 8 Thibet

Shanghai.

Messrs. Bo Wah & Co

(c/o Ah Sou Esq., from S

Shingkee, from Amoy.

T. KRIP

Superintendent

Hongkong Aug. 1st, 1919

EASTERN EXTENSION

ASIA & CHINA TELEGR

List of Unclaimed Tel

lying in the E. E. T

Office at Hongkong—

Barlow, from Madras.

Bloomberg, from Rango

Miss Barnes, Barvard O

**THE MOST
MODERN-
CARS IN
TOWN.**

ANNUAL MEETING

Wright proposed Mr. N. C. Wickell as a suggestion that he be assistant Secretary, but he agreed but Mr Lyon thought the honorarium should be in his hand.

N. C. Wickell, who was before he enlisted was but declined.

It was explained that Wickell was willing to take the grain and Mr Mitchell declined.

Mr. Alver was instructed to prepare a memorandum for nine members and at some time.

The Chairman queried whether
 Would not make the Club room
 y hot, and Mr Wittich men-
 for the benefit of the Club's
 generous friends a bigger scheme
 a new floor over the gymna-
 sium, to provide recreation room,
 dining room, etc. and make the
 building one of the best in the East.
 The motion was lost.

The Club's thanks for services
 rendered were accorded to Mr
 Kirby and Mr Gimmaroe. A
 vote of thanks to the chairman
 closed the meeting.

match rice. He was sentenced for months' hard labour. It was said that two bags of rice were thrown into the sea during the

three months from date.
 Appeal Flat at Kowloon
 (owner house), furnished. Reten-
 of servants optional. Apply
 219 to Hongkong Tele-

Won by Capt. Sir John Alcock, D.S.C., on "SHELL."

Geo. P. LAMMERT
Anchorages

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Monday August 11th
at 9.15 p.m.

WISEMANS

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—At rental only September and October or for three months from date. European Flat at Kowloon (corner house), furnished. Retention of servants optional. Apply Box 219 c/o Hongkong Tele-

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, August 3.

A communique states that Bela Kun and his associates have been granted asylum in Austria in order to avoid disturbances and unnecessary bloodshed in Budapest. They will be allowed to stay in Austria in confinement until Hungary is able to receive them again, but they must not conduct political propaganda. The communique is much criticised by the press; for example the "Neuefreipresse" points out that Bela Kun is responsible for many murders and opines that his stay in Vienna may be dangerous to the city.

Paris, August 4.

A message from Vienna says that Rumanian troops entered the suburbs of Budapest on the 3rd. The new Hungarian Government has been reshuffled, three bourgeois representatives being admitted.

Copenhagen, August 4.

A message from Budapest says Rumanian troops arrived at the city boundary and were met by War Minister Haurich and the Burgomaster. The Rumanian Commander, General Rurescu, declared he was only ordered to occupy the country as far as the city boundary but was not commanded to occupy the city.

Berlin, August 4.

General Rurescu decided that Budapest be occupied for strategic reasons, according to the "Zeitung Ammattag," but was persuaded by the Commander of the Italian Military Mission, Colonel Romanelli, to content himself with accommodation for two regiments in the suburbs. The Hungarian War Minister has agreed that the Red Army be immediately demobilised and disarmed with the exception of four thousand in the city and twenty thousand in the rest of the country for the preservation of order. The Entente is sending five thousand men to Budapest in compliance with the request of the Hungarian Government. Pogany and other Communists who arrived at Vienna yesterday will be sent to Wienerwald.

Paris, August 4.

The "Petit Parisien" says the Supreme Council has sent a message to Lieut.-Colonel Romanelli, chief of the Italian Military Mission at Budapest that the new Hungarian Government ought firstly to disarm the Red Army, then hold general elections with the object of summoning the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. The Rumanian army will halt in their present positions and only move back to the line of demarcation fixed on June 13 if Hungary observes the terms of the armistice.

MORE BOLSHEVIST HORRORS.

London, July 31.

Reuter's special correspondent at Rostoff on the Don writing of July 31 says the horrors perpetrated at Kharkoff by the Chervychevka or the Bolshevik Extraordinary Commission are irrefutable. After the occupation of the city by Denikin's troops hundreds of victims of Bolshevik cruelty were disinterred in the presence of medical authorities, representatives of Trades Unions and responsible foreigners, and photographs were taken. Some devices of torturing the victims were of fiendish ingenuity. One was called glove making, the skin of the hands with the nails being stripped from the living victims. Several pairs of these gloves were found and photographed. Every conceivable form of mutilation was perpetrated in the Chervychevka slaughter house. Hands, feet and breasts were cut off, jaws smashed, eyes gouged out and the victims disembowelled or tortured with boiling water.

Ekaterinodar, July 31.

Describing the situation prior to the recent fighting Reuter's correspondent says three divisions of Bolsheviks have arrived from the eastern front. Kuban Cossacks are harassing the Bolsheviks and captured a thousand in a single engagement besides inflicting numerous casualties. Workmen at Kharkoff are bitterly incensed against the Jews and openly protest against Denikin's prohibition of pogroms. Many were thrown alive in wells and mineshafts. Others were sealed in huge holes in the ground and in underground galleries. Several layers of corpses were discovered. The Commissaries nightly made merry while the Bolshevik Chinese and other ghouls were revelling in a more ghastly manner. They made farcical charges and some were arrested and shot for possessing verses satirising the Bolsheviks. Among the favourite questions of the inquisitors was Have you ever abused Trotsky as a Jew? Repressions and atrocities were redoubled after visits by Trotsky to Kharkoff. The inhabitants deliriously welcomed the Cossacks. Practically all the workmen are now bitter against Bolsheviks and similarly the peasants in the surrounding country. Workmen latterly are openly deriding the Bolshevik posters circulating ridiculous lies.

STRIKE TROUBLE AT BALE.

Berne, August 4.

The strike of dye-workers at Bale for increased pay has led to a general strike and is apparently promoted by Bolsheviks with the object of engineering a revolution. A strong force of troops with machine-guns is patrolling the city. Hitherto six rioters have been killed and several injured. The strike has now spread to Zurich where tramways have ceased.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

St. Germain, August 4.

The financial and territorial delegates of the Austrian mission left in the evening for Vienna where they are remaining a week, returning to St. Germain about August 12. M. Reaner who is awaiting the arrival of the Austrian counter-proposals will not leave before Wednesday evening.

NO BLOCKADE AGAINST RUSSIA.

London, August 4.

Mr. Balfour at Commons at question time Mr. Balfour said that no blockade had been declared or was intended against Russia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE THANKS OF A NATION.

London, August 4.

The Prime Minister on Wednesday moves resolutions of thanks "Firstly, to Officers, Petty Officers and men of the Navy, and Royal Marines for their fearless watch over the seas and the courage, resource and devotion with which during four years of constant peril they maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, conveyed armies from most distant lands, defended the commerce of the civilised world against the craft and subtlety of a ruthless foe. Secondly, to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the armies in the field for their matchless valour and endurance with which amid circumstances of unexampled hardship they sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humour, clemency and patience of their bearing, and for the undaunted spirit which carried them through four years of strenuous toil to a complete and splendid victory. Thirdly, to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Air Forces for brilliant, daring and conspicuous services overseas and on land. Fourthly to the gallant troops from the Dominions Overseas, from India and from the Crown Colonies for the promptitude with which they responded to the call for justice and freedom and for the noble part they played in conjunction with their comrades of the British Islands in securing the triumph of right over wrong. Fifthly, to the women, medical and other auxiliary services for their devotion in tending the sick and wounded and other duties faithfully and bravely discharged. Sixthly, to Officers and men of the Mercantile Marine for their fine fearless seamanship, whereby our people were preserved from want and our cause from disaster."

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Lucerne, August 2.

At the Conference of Labour and Socialists International there was much criticism on the alleged lack of vigour of the acting Commission during the war. There was a dramatic scene when M. Vandervelde accused the German Socialists of weakening the International because they destroyed its moral and prestige. It was the first time Belgian and German Socialists had been confronted in the International since the war. M. Vandervelde said Socialism was never so strong yet the International was never so weak because Belgium and France were still bleeding from their wounds. It was impossible to restore the International until the Germans admitted or the Conference recorded condemnation of their responsibility for the war. The German, Morekenbuhr, begged the Conference not to pursue the discussion because Socialists in the Reichstag were now demanding that everything be cleared up and all documents published, having no desire to shield the guilty. M. Vandervelde resorted right to raise the matter at the next Conference because effective action by the International was impossible until the question was settled. The Chairman, Mr. Henderson, suggested that the Germans prepare a party statement on responsibility for submission to next Congress and thus obviate further discussion and promote unity.

OUR SEA SERVICES.

London, August 4.

The splendid part played by the Navy and Mercantile Marine in the war was fittingly recognised to-day, the fifth anniversary of Britain's declaration of war, by a great pageant of the sea services on the Thames. Over 150 craft participated in the procession from London Bridge to Chelsea, including the Royal Barge with Their Majesties aboard and the Admiralty Barge; also vessels representing the Navy and Mercantile Marine, the Ministry of Shipping, Customs, Lloyds, the National Lifeboat Institution, Wireless Telegraphists, Sea Scouts, Fishermen, the Mission to Seamen, River Police, Port of London Authority and Thames Conservancy. H. M. the King in Admiral's uniform accompanied by the Queen left Buckingham Palace at 2.30 and drove via the Mall, Strand and Cannon Street to the Custom House jetty where they embarked on the Royal barge which headed the procession. Both banks of the river were lined by huge cheering crowds. The bridges under which the procession passed were filled with enthusiastic spectators whilst the river outside the course of the procession was alive with craft. The weather was fine but cloudy. On arrival at Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, Their Majesties disembarked to the accompaniment of a salute of twenty-one guns fired by Naval picketboats and took their places on the grand stand on the embankment whence the King took the salute of the processioning boats as they went upstream. Afterwards the Lord Mayor led the procession back to London Bridge.

DYNAMITERS' REVENGE.

Los Angeles, August 3.

A bomb explosion followed by fire this morning destroyed the house of ex-Assistant Federal Attorney General Oscar Lawler, who with his wife was probably fatally burned. It is believed to be in revenge for Lawler prosecuting the dynamiters several years ago.

THE MINERS' DISPUTE.

London, August 4.

Meetings of Yorkshire miners to-day passed a resolution reaffirming the decision of the Council not to accept the Government formula.

GENERAL SMUTS REACHES BYRNE.

Opatown, August 4.

General Smuts has arrived from Paris and is expected to arrive in Opatown to-day.

ENGLAND'S LAWN TENNIS.

"SLUMP"

WIMBLEDON TAKEN OVER BY INVADERS.

Poor England! She was crowded out at Wimbledon on June 23, so completely that one almost forgot that the Mother Country was playing in the lawn tennis championships. In the famous centre court the programme was made up as follows: California v. England, Australia v. South Africa, America v. America, Australia v. America. And the one English player was well beaten! Regrettable, and yet inevitable; it was always a foregone conclusion that the 1919 championships at Wimbledon would carry a strongly accentuated Colonial, Continental and American flavour. England had just one young player of possibilities, Max Woosnam, and he went out quite early. At the moment A. R. F. Kingscote is the only English player who remains in the breach who possesses a real chance—a worthy but lonely upholder of English lawn tennis.

AN INFINITE VARIETY.

For the moment the future is for the ladies' singles, for Miss Lenglen has set Wimbledon well alight. She won again yesterday against Mrs. Craddock, who is quite good, and she won in the style of a great player of lawn tennis. This chic, dainty little girl from Picardy is rather wonderful, and the more one sees of her play the more wonderful she appears. It is the literal truth to say that she "has no faults." Yesterday she amazed one by the infinite variety of her excellence; she plays lawn tennis that is very deadly, yet she makes it appear the most charming of games, the very poetry of motion. She began to play the game when quite a kiddie, and that is, perhaps, the secret of her success—the secret of the extraordinary naturalness of all she does. There is no effort in her style; it is as simple as breathing and as pretty as a minuet. An infant prodigy, but with none of the forced hot-house cleverness of the usual infant prodigy, she is as dainty as a snowdrop and as ruthless as war. Miss Ryan's centre court match with Miss Holman was always a good thing for the Californian player after the settling-down process had been accomplished. Miss Ryan played a strong, forceful game which was always carrying her through against the softer tactics of her opponent.

GOBERT WINS.

A. H. Gobert, the stylish Frenchman, played on court 4 against Donisthorpe, the player who uses a big racket. He is quite entitled to do so according to the laws of the game as they stand but at the same time one cannot help regarding the "frying-pan" weapon as freakish. With it a "soft" game is inevitable, and that does not conduce to the prestige of lawn tennis. Gobert appeared a little startled early on by the sight of that huge barrier in the hands of his opponent, and he lost the first set at 10-12, but once his alarm had subsided he soon showed which way the result would go, and passed into the next round quite easily.

A SOUTH AFRICAN BEATEN.

There was a fine singles game in the centre court between R. W. Heath (Australia) and B. C. Norton (South Africa). Heath can give Norton several years, and yet he is far from being an old man—and that kind are dangerous. How dangerous Norton has cause to reflect, for he lost the match after winning the first two sets. In these opening sets youth was triumphant the pink and white boy from South Africa scoring in great style with some punishing and yet accurate forcing play. Heath, in no way perturbed took his beating, and then began to develop his own plan of campaign and it was good enough to win him the right to enter the next round, Norton fading away to nothing under the pressure of a strong, well-sustained, and clever attack. Heath has found his form at Wimbledon after a rather disappointing season in the singles at the various tournaments; he is good enough to beat any opponent at all below top-notch standard, but not quite good enough to defeat the real champion. North will go far if he perseveres.

GOOD DOUBLES PLAY.

There was some fine play in the men's doubles. T. M. Mayrorgorato and P. M. Davson won their match, and combined well, and then an "All American" double, in the centre court, was contested, C. J. G. Green and D. G. Green.

very good ones to beat them. Badler on W. Davis had won his singles match, and the more one sees of him the more one likes him. His service is extraordinarily difficult to take, and he has no obvious weakness. He is of the Patterson school in that he believes in getting a match over in the briefest possible time. The "Australian" pair, Harry Wood and Thomas, met the Americans, and the result was a surprise.

might spring a big surprise in the singles, and do what he has already done in Paris, beat Patterson. POST OFFICE NOTICE. A postcard sent to a friend at Gillingham, Kent, in August 1917, has just been delivered. The writer of the postcard was playing lawn tennis at Wimbledon when the postcard was sent, and the result was a surprise.

NOTICES.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

HARLEY DAVISON MOTOR CYCLES '19 J. S. MODEL BIG TWIN ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED.

CYCLES

Complete with tools \$600.00

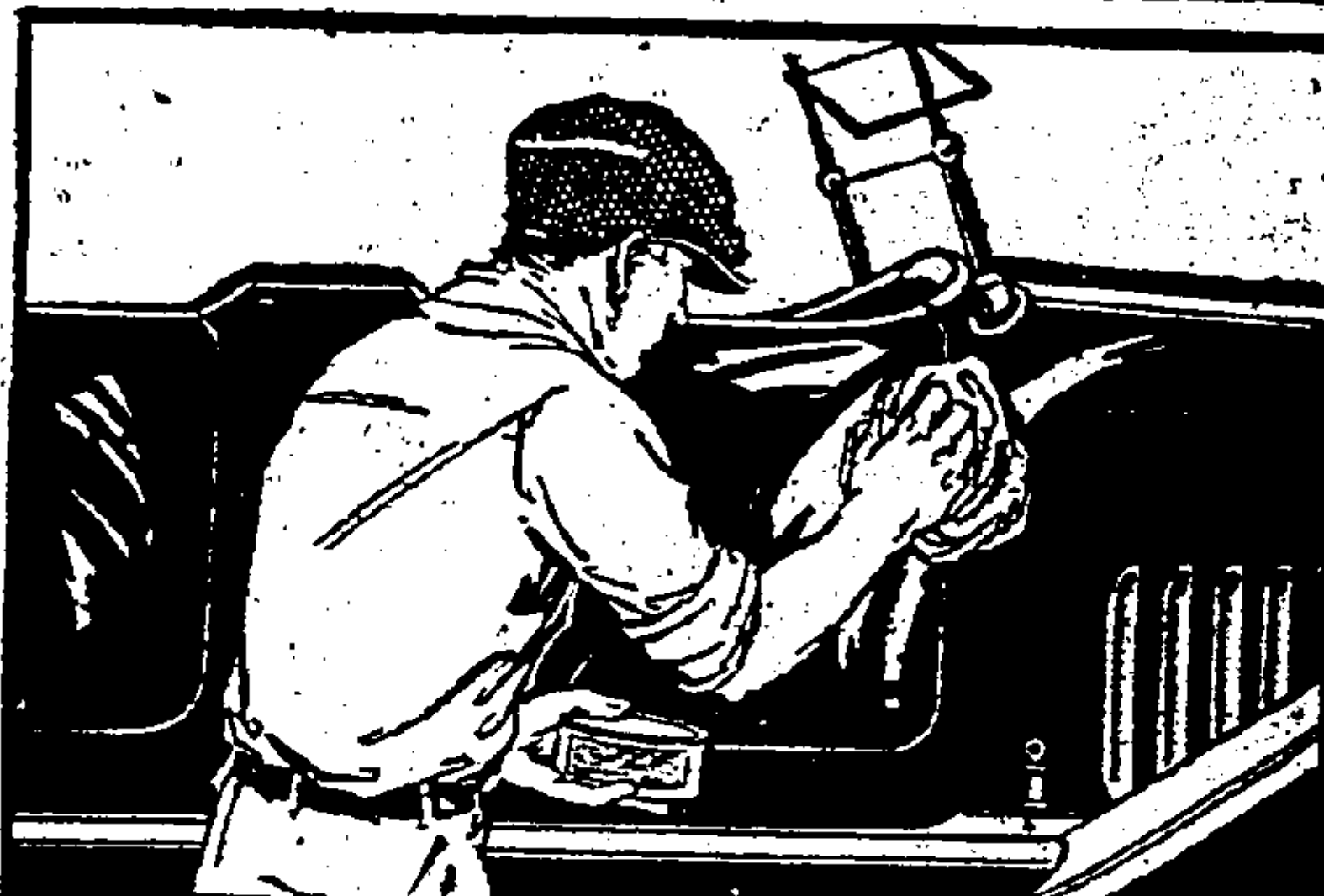
SIDE CARS

Complete with tops \$260.00

Buy now or you may not be ready for the dry season and new roads. Only a limited quantity available. Can be seen at our Garage, Russell St.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Phone 659.



Is The Finish Of Your Car Dirty, Grimy And Unsightly?

Do you know that you, yourself, can make it look almost like new and save the cost of revarnishing? All you need is Johnson's Cleaner and Johnson's Liquid Prepared Wax.

JOHNSON'S CLEANER

really cleans. It entirely removes all stains, grease, scum, tar, road-oil, alkali, etc. Even those spots that are ground in—mud freckles—and surface scratches you thought were permanent—will disappear like magic under Johnson's Cleaner.

Perfectly Harmless

Johnson's Cleaner contains no grit or acid—it cannot scratch or injure the finest finish—simply cleans and prepares it for the polish. No matter what kind of a body polish you use, you will never get good results unless the surface is clean—and for this purpose there is nothing equal to Johnson's Cleaner.

Easy and Quick

It requires no experience and but a few minutes' time to use Johnson's Cleaner. It always gives satisfaction on the finest finish or on an inexpensive car.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY

LIMITED.

2 Queen's Buildings

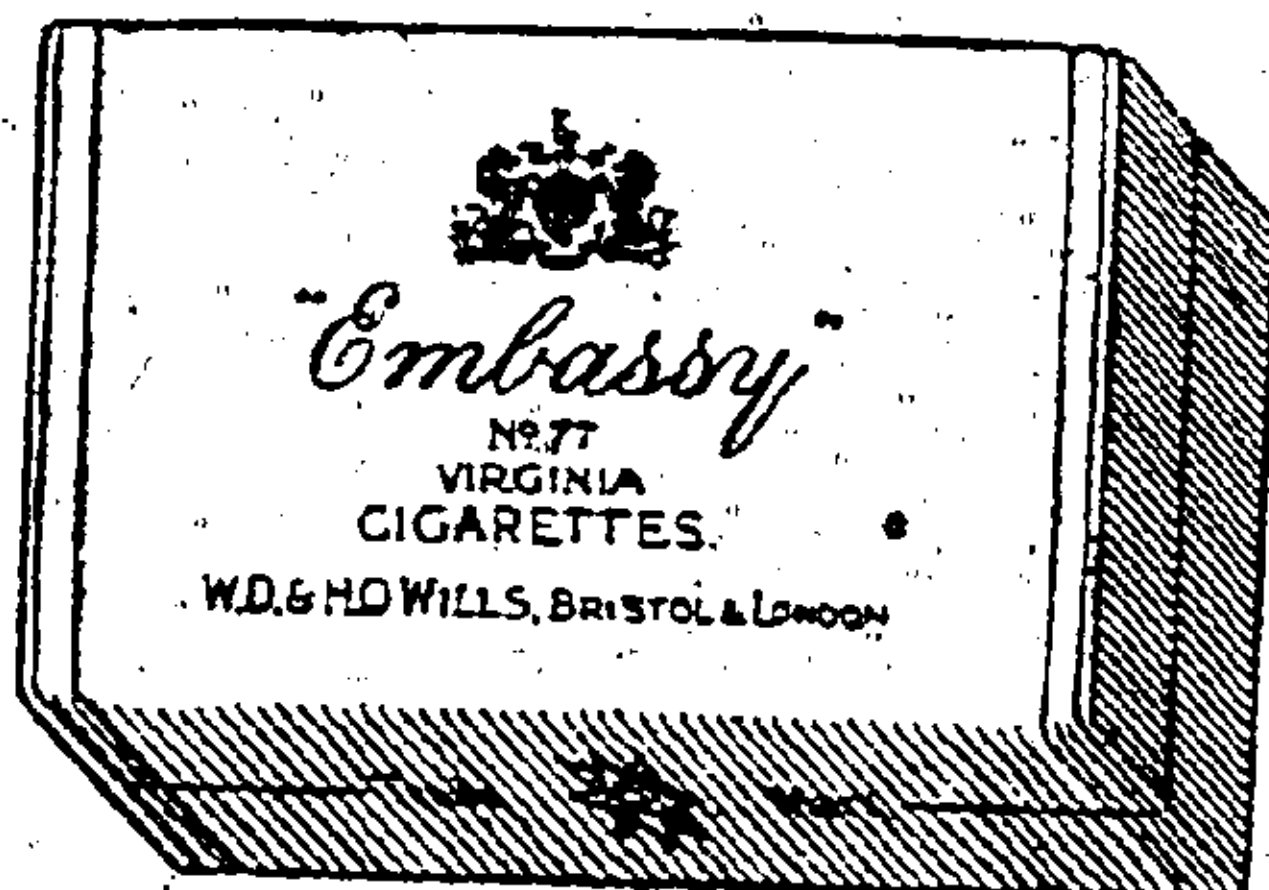
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES



EMBASSY CIGARETTES ARE
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
FINEST VIRGINIAN CIGAR-
ETTES MANUFACTURED.

A SHIPMENT OF THIS WELL-KNOWN
BRAND PACKED IN CONVENIENT AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 25 CIGARETTES HAS JUST ARRIVED.
THEY ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE IN 50'S TINS
AND 10'S BOXES.



This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$690
Marine Insurances	
Cantons	430
North Chinas	\$220
Unions	205
Yangtzeas	230
Far Easterns	23

Fire Insurances	
China Fires	138
H. K. Fires	340

Shipping	
Douglases	96
Steamboats	244
Indos (Prof.)	32
Indos (Def.)	190
Shells	190
Ferries	354

Refineries	
Sugars	184
Malabons	45

Mining	
Kallans	60
Langkats	19
Shanghai Loans	19
Shai Explorations	19
Ranbs	210
Tronchs	44/6
Ural Caspians	45

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	98
K. Docks	165
Shai Docks	\$121
N. Engineerings	226

Lands, Hotels & Buildings	
Centrals	109 1/2
H.K. Hotels	124
L. Inves t.	121 1/2
Hphreys, Est.	8 1/2
Kloon Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	94

Cotton Mills	
Ewos	\$315
Kung Yiks	\$29
Lau Kung Mows	\$207 1/2
Oriental	\$112
Shai Cottons	\$205
Yangtzepeos	\$154

Miscellaneous	
Cements	8 1/2
China Borneos	13
Do. Light b. 5.80 old b. 1.80 new	
China Providents	9
Dairy Farms	30
Electric H.K.	78 1/2
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	33
Hk. Tramways	8 1/2
Peak Trams, old	74
Do. new	80 cts.

ASAHI BEER



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1919.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TO-NIGHT TUE. SUNDAY
ANOTHER FINE PICTURE
"THE TEST"
With a very strong plot
A HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY
"THE DUFFIL DUB"
SATURDAY'S MATINEE
2.15 & 5 p.m.
THE FINAL EPISODE
OF
"THE TERROR OF THE RANGE"
"THE BULL'S EYE"
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
At 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

The Fine Paramount Production
"BIG TIMBER"

THE WISH BONE
DANCE CREATI, NS.

At 7.15 p.m.
THE BULL'S EYE
Episodes 5, 6 & 7.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF THE MOST
POPULAR COMPANY THAT EVER PLAYED IN HONGKONG

BANVARDS
AMERICAN MUSICAL
COMEDY COMPANY

IN A REPERTOIRE OF BRAND NEW MUSICAL TREATS
COMMENCING
SATURDAY EVENING - AUG. 9th
at 8.15 p.m.
AND PRESENTING

SATURDAY-MONDAY
Aug. 9 Aug. 11
The Speedy, Mile-a-Minute Musical Comedy
"STEP LIVELY"

TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY
Aug. 12 Aug. 13
A BIG DOUBLE BILL
The Laughing, Musical, Merry
"THE TOURISTS"
and a Head-Line Program of
"VAUDEVILLE"

THURSDAY-FRIDAY
Aug. 7 Aug. 8
The Breezy Refreshing Musical Treat
"THE KING OF PATAGONIA"

Bookings now at MOUTRIE'S
Prices \$3 \$2 \$1
Curtain at 9.15 P.M.
Matinee Sat. & Wed.

Owing to shipping delays the performance advertised for
Thursday & Friday Aug. 7 & 8 have been altered to Aug. 14 & 15
Reserved Seats will be sold unless paid for by 2 p.m. of the
previous to performance.

HOTELS

EUROPE HOTEL SINGAPORE
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION
114, RAFFLES PLACE

HOTELS

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:— The HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East

THE REPUBLIC HAY HOTEL The evening seaside resort of South China

THE HOTEL MANHONGHAI (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
Coast Services, and the leading American
business concerns)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 421, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGLEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers

THE CARLTON HOTEL

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY
ICE HOUSE STREET
Under American Management
Also and quiet spot, with golf, and with the best of the Banks and Central
Districts. 45. Bathrooms, Billiard Room, and a large open-air swimming
bath. Monthly and weekly rates on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Telemachus, 1340, Br. Capt. Bentley, Saigon, Wo Fat Seng.—Mooring—C 16.
Neleus, 4260, Br. Capt. Evans, Yokohama, B. & S.—Mooring—A 1.
Orestes, 3006, Br. Capt. Shaw, Glasgow, B. & S.—Mooring—K Wharf.
Washu, 245, Br. Capt. Summer-ville, K. C. Wan, Wang Hing.—Mooring—Wharf.
Cornelia, 215, Br. Capt. Guerreiro, Swatow, Braga.—Mooring—Wharf.
Teau, 1351, Br. Capt. Scott, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring—C 36.
Asia, 4206, Dan. Capt. Hansen, Copenhagen, Thoresen.—Mooring—B 27.
Tilliwong, 3061, Dutch, Capt. de Hange, Batavia, J. C. J. L.—Mooring—Kellett Island.
Kitano Maru, 4930, Jap. Capt. Cope, Yokohama, N. Y. K.—Mooring—A 4.
Tofuku Maru, 213, Jap. Tamsui, Chuen Woo.—Mooring—C 33.
Hakushima Maru, 327, Jap. Capt. Kawasue, Dairen, M. E. K.—Mooring—B 9.
Talsun, 1260, Ch. Capt. West-land, Shanghai, China Mts.—Mooring—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Kitano Maru for London via Singapore
Talsun for Hongkong
Tofuku Maru for Yokohama
Hakushima Maru for Yokohama
Talsun for Hongkong

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila & U.S.A.—Per COLOM-BIA, 9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per MONTEAGLE, 9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 9th Aug.
Shanghai—Per SUNKIANG, 11th Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per NANKING, 13th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-tius; South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per AWA MARU, 9th Aug., Reg. 10.15 a.m.; Letters 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 9th Aug., 9th 1 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per KOYEI MARU, 9th Aug., 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYSANG, 9th August, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 9th Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 10th AUGUST.
Straits & Bangkok—Per SINGA-POREAN, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per DERWENT, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.
MONDAY, 11th AUGUST.
Canton, Hainan, Swatow, etc.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 8d. 11h. (5m.—Warning to Hongkong, Prater, Coast Ports, &c.: Typhoon in Lat. 2° N. Long. 125° E. direction N.E.E. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

August 8d. 11h. 15m.—No returns from north of Foochow. Pressure has decreased moderately at Foochow and Taihoku and slightly elsewhere.

The typhoon appears to have curved to N.N.E. or N.E. though apparently mutilated observations from Formosa make its position uncertain. At 6 a.m. it was probably about 100 miles to the east of Koshu.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.16 in. ex. Total since January 1st, 43.56 inches against an average of 55.5 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.
District Forecast

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m.
Barometer 29.45 29.43 29.5
Temperature 80 72 86
Humidity 75 80 74
Wind Direction W. S.W. W.
Force 3 2 3
Weather op. 00 00 16
Rain 0.00 0.00 1.16
Highest open air temperature on the 7th 90
Lowest 77
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 8, 1919.
T. F. GLAXTON, Director.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-tius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per NELEUS, 11th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.
Talsun for Hongkong